

The State House.

The proclamation of Gov. Fletcher, convening an extra session of the Legislature on the 18th inst., necessarily calls forth various remarks as to the propriety of his so doing, and has likewise awakened more fully the particular interests of rival towns who aspire to be the capital of the State. The governor in calling an extra session to consult as to the propriety of re-building the capitol, has acted wisely. The responsibility of repairing the State House is now taken from the citizens of Montpelier and placed where it properly belongs, with the representatives of the State. The question of locating a capital, or building a capitol, is one which concerns the people of the whole State, and the pecuniary interests of particular towns ought to have no influence in the matter.

The press have severally expressed their opinions upon the subject, and as upon most subjects—disagree. We are for Montpelier, flat-footed, and can see no good reason why the capital of the State should be changed.

A correspondent "Y," in the last Standard, gives in his address to Burlington, and ventures his opinions, founded upon what appear to him to be "conclusive reasons," why the State House should be built at that place. The burden of his song seems to be to prove that Montpelier is an unhealthy place at all seasons, hemmed in upon every side by frowning hills and beetling crags, making it difficult of access from any quarter, while Burlington is shown as the "city set upon a hill," whose glory and magnificence is seen from afar; where the pestilence forever lies dormant, and health sits upon every cheek.

Now, while reading our friend's comparison of the two places, our own spirit had well nigh transported itself to his region of perpetual sunshine. But when we remembered that the prettiest stories are not always the truest, our constitutional fondness for travel, for sunshine and flowers, abated somewhat of its zeal and brought us to the prosy fact that we were but the occupant of a dingy old whistling gallery, through and around which the four winds hold their mad revels.

We have been in Burlington and in Montpelier at all seasons of the year, and never could discover any very great difference in the health, or comfort to be taken in either of them. If there is any, the balance should be struck in favor of the latter place. The air that sweeps over the peaks or the high old hills which surround her and shut out from view the "pride of the State," is far preferable in summer or winter, to that cold, piercing breeze, which sweeps across the icy bosom of Lake Champlain in winter, or comes all hot and sultry from the sandy plains which surround the "Queen City."

As regards health, then, the present capital has the advantage. True, at certain seasons Montpelier is muddy and disagreeable. But at those times, no place in Vermont is exempt, not even Burlington. To remedy the evil, the seasons must be changed, and the laws which now govern the universe undergo a slight repair. As regards beauty of scenery, Burlington has the advantage, but the State should have some more weighty reason than this to warrant its making that place the future seat of government. The beauty of its location and natural scenery, is not a reason of sufficient force to call for the State to break that faith which was pledged to the people of Montpelier when the injured edifice was built, that in consideration of the sum of fifteen thousand dollars by them paid towards it, that place should be the permanent capital of the State; and this brings us to make one extract from friend "Y's" article, where he says: "The location of a State House is not the question of a day, or a year, but for a long time to come." We agree with him. It is not, truly, "the question of a day, or a year," but it is one which should stand so long as the best interests of the State are benefitted thereby, and that understanding invested with the sacredness of a bargain, between the authorities of a State and the citizens of a town, should not be broken because the interests of a rival town demand it.

If expense is to be considered—and it ought to be—the one partially destroyed should be rebuilt, as it can be done at least \$100,000 cheaper than would be the expense of a new one at any other point.

If the present house is repaired, it can be done at the highest estimate, for \$50,000, and if Burlington is to have the new one, it must involve the State in an expense of some \$150,000. Then there is one more item that ought not to be lost sight of—the State House yard, and those trees which have taken the cure of twelve years to grow and perfect. Let those sticklers for beauty remember this when they would think of tearing with Vandalic hands, every vestige of the beautiful. No, let those strong granite walls and massive pillars stand. Let no ruthless hand batter down those walls which have withstood the tempest and the flames. There they stand, plain, bold, and beautiful in their strength—the glory and the "pride of the State." Let those who admire the beautiful in nature and the grand in art, command our representatives to "repair the breaches of the house, whosoever any breach shall be found." We believe Orleans will so order.

Temperance Convention.

The friends of temperance in Orleans county met in convention pursuant to notice at Albany, on the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The president called the meeting to order and proceeded to business as follows:

Prayer by the Rev. H. N. Hovey. Voted to appoint a nominating committee, to choose county officers for the coming year—the committee to be named by the chair.

Nominating Committee.—I. H. McClary, Geo. Worthington Jr., L. Wheeler, E. Chamberlain, N. Daggett.

Voted by the convention to raise Committee on Resolutions.

Committee on Resolutions.—Hon. Geo. Nye, Jesse Cooper, Rev. H. N. Hovey. Voted to raise a committee of two from each town represented, to be raised by the several towns to nominate a County Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Nominating Committee.—Irassburgh, A. A. Webster, C. W. Scott; Craftsbury, J. W. Gage, D. H. Austin; Albany, Rev. Geo. Putnam, Luther Delano; Coventry, J. B. Wheelock.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the coming year:

President—Norris M. Darling; Vice Presidents, J. B. Wheelock, N. Daggett; Secretary, C. W. Scott.

Voted that the committee on nominations be instructed to appoint the time and place of the annual and semi-annual meetings, together with making necessary arrangements.

Adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON.

Met agreeable to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. J. H. Beckwith.

A crowded house listened to an interesting address from the Rev. Mr. Beckwith—showing the present condition of temperance principles compared with the past, administering pointed rebukes to delinquencies which have existed among us during the past year, causing in many instances our just and wholesome laws to be disregarded, in order to satisfy necessity's demand.

Voted that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to Mr. Beckwith for his able address.

Committee on Resolutions being called upon present as follows:

Resolved, That in temperance as in all other enterprises, we need true friends of the cause for troops, and especially for officers; therefore we should use care in selecting officers of temperance organizations.

Resolved, That the friends of temperance, like every other organized body, should learn wisdom by experience, and apply such wisdom to improve the practical operations of our society.

Resolved, That past experience teaches us that personal, political and social interests, have heretofore had too much influence upon our deliberations, and to some extent exhibited their deleterious effects upon the actions of the conservators of the law.

Resolved, That in the selection of officers of the society, and especially officers to be elected to carry into effect the provisions of the temperance law, we will know no man by his political antecedents, or his local interests, but will entertain only the simple question of his faithfulness to the best interests of the cause, and his fitness for the place in which we design to place him.

Resolved, That whoever may be elected to the office of Commissioner for this county, that we recommend, that in the discharge of his official duty as such Commissioner, he consult with the authorities of the several towns relative to an agent, and so far as he can without prejudice to the cause of temperance, and a strict compliance with the spirit of the law, co-operate with said town authorities.

The above resolutions were severally adopted.

Gen. Wm. Hadden was nominated for County Commissioner, and confirmed by the Convention.

The committee appointed the next semi-annual meeting at Westfield—Committee of Arrangements, J. T. Boynton, W. H. Richardson, Alfred Miller.

The next annual meeting is to be at Coventry—Committee of Arrangements, J. B. Wheelock, Jacob Hurl, J. W. Mussey.

Resolved, That Jesse Cooper and Geo. Nye be a committee to appoint a Vigilance Committee in each town, to look after the stage drivers and common carriers, and prosecute wherever it may be done effectually.

Resolution adopted.

The Convention was adjourned with excellent vocal music by the choir.

The bountiful preparations and hearty welcome extended to those from other towns, found expression in a resolution that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the inhabitants of Albany for their generous hospitality on the present occasion, and to the choir for their excellent music.

Voted that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the Standard. Prayer by Rev. Geo. Putnam. Adjourned.

C. W. SCOTT, Sec'y.

Albany, Feb. 10, 1857.

Orleans Co. Agricultural Society.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Orleans County Agricultural Society was held at Coventry, January 31st, 1857. The following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year, viz:

J. B. WHEELLOCK, Coventry, President.

BENJAMIN BALDWIN, Brownington, F. S. FRENCH, Glover, Vice Presidents. Wm. P. MAY, Barton, Secretary.

Rev. S. R. HALL, Brownington, Cor. Secretary.

I. N. CUSHMAN, Irassburgh, Treasurer.

MANAGERS:

M. C. Chamberlain, Albany, J. F. Brown, Barton, P. Himmam, Charleston, Lewis Nye, Coventry, Wm. J. Hastings, Craftsbury, W. Goodwin, Derby, J. N. Stevens, Greensboro, Wm. Meriam, Glover, L. Hall, Holland, S. D. Howard, Irassburgh, J. Chamberlin, Jay, P. C. Bingham, Lowell, S. Daggett, Morgan, Luther Baker, Newport, Charles Blake, Salem, Harvey Elkins, Troy, C. Brailey, Westfield, A. Bemis, Westmore.

Premiums awarded on Field Crops as follows:

Best 2 acres of corn, Wm. Meriam of Glover, \$3.00

2d " " J. B. Wheelock of Coventry, 2.00

Best one acre of corn, G. & T. W. Esty of Barton, 2.00

2d " " L. Farley of Irassburgh, 1.00

Best half acre " Daniel Bean of Coventry, 1.00

Best 2 acres of potatoes, D. Bean of Coventry, 3.00

2d " " J. B. Wheelock of Coventry, 2.50

Best one fourth acre of beans, D. Bean of Coventry, 1.00

Best one fourth acre of peas, A. A. Ripley of Coventry, 1.00

Voted to hold the next annual Fair on the Fair Ground near Barton Landing.

Wm. P. MAY, Sec'y

VALENTINES.—R. W. Nye has some of the nicest Valentines ever brought to this market. They vary in price from six cents to \$1.00. Buy one.

State Temperance Convention.

At the late State Temperance Convention held at Newbury the Committee on Overtures reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, the opposers of temperance are virtually the supporters of crime in many of its deplorable forms, and whereas there are professional men and persons who claim to be respectable members of society, who approve of, and give support to, the unlawful traffic in alcohol,—therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all temperance people to expose their lack of duty to the State, and unite in the execution of the law against all offenders, whatever may be their real or assumed position in society. [Adopted.]

Resolved, That we are more than ever convinced, that intemperance is evil, and only evil, and that no legislation can be consistent on the subject, but the utter prohibition of all traffic in intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage. [Adopted.]

Resolved, That we regard moral sanction as indispensable to sustain law, and the enforcing of the law the only adequate means of completing the triumph of the temperance reform. [Adopted.]

Resolved, That we regard the amendments secured to the prohibitory law of this State at the last session of our legislature, as a valuable accession to the strength and efficiency of the law, and as indicating progress in the right direction. [Adopted.]

Resolved, That we regard the formation of town societies, and the frequent and thorough circulation of the temperance pledge to obtain the signatures of all classes, as an important means of promoting temperance, that should never be abandoned by the friends of this cause.

Resolved, That the alarming prevalence of intemperance with our young men, as well in our Colleges, Seminaries, and law offices, as in our villages and towns, demands immediate and energetic action on the part of all the friends of temperance, and especially professors and teachers. [Adopted.]

Resolved, That the present crisis in the temperance cause earnestly demands the organization of Temperance Debating Clubs, and the holding of Temper-

ance Levees and Festivals, and all other such efforts as are based on the social principle, in order that our young men may be interested and served; and we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves as temperance men, that we will faithfully address ourselves to this effort. [Adopted.]

Resolved, That we advise the Executive Committee to use their best endeavors to employ agents in sufficient numbers so that every part of the State may be canvassed, and lectures may be given on the subject of temperance, and additional subscriptions obtained to the Carson League Fund.

Resolved, That we urge upon Town Agents the necessity of special care to obtain pure liquors, and being very cautious of those traveling agents who infest the country to make sale of their spurious article.

Gen. Scott and Secretary Davis.

It is well known that for a year or two General Scott has been at loggerheads, with the Secretary of war, and it has been intimated that an epistolary war has been carried on with remarkable vigor, on both sides. The voluminous and bellicose correspondence has been made public, the past week, by order of the Senate, and we think the public will be shocked at the example of bad temper and spitefulness set before all the little boys and girls of the land by these grave and venerable dignitaries. Portions of the correspondence read like a paper altercation between two school-boys, and we almost regret that there was not an officer high enough in command to administer a wholesome spanking to both of the wrathful warriors, and to impose upon them the task of committing to memory the excellent verses of Dr.

Watts,

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite," &c.

This vituperative and ridiculous correspondence ought never to have been made public; but as it has been thrust before the country, we reluctantly give a few specimens of it.

Secretary Davis, July 25, says: "I leave unnoticed the exhibition of peevish temper, in reply to an inquiry from this Department," &c.

Gen. Scott replies: "The whole letter in which you charge me with exhibiting a peevish temper, is as flippant in its statements and logic, as in that accusation. Certainly as Secretary of War you have done enough to warrant more than a suspicion that, from the first, you have considered it your special mission, by repeated aggression on my rights and feelings to goad me into perilous attitude of attack."

Gen. Scott then alludes to one of the Secretary's capricious retorts, and his capping the climax by usurpation and absurdity. He likewise says: "Following out our personal rebuke in the letter of the 12th, your object in violation of principle, is to crush me into a servile obedience to your self-will. I know your obstinacy, and I know also what is due to myself as a man and a soldier; and, if I am to be crushed, I prefer it at the hands of my military peers."

The Secretary of War rejoins in an unofficial note of August 2d: "Your present accusation, which charges me with usurpation for the most unworthy ends, and imputes to me motives inconsistent with official integrity, is considered basely malevolent, and pronounced utterly false."

Gen. Scott, replying, August 6, says—"I have received a note from you, dated the 2d, which you seem to desire me to consider as unofficial. I shall not comply with that singular fancy, as you can have no legitimate claim to address me except as Secretary of War. Accordingly, I shall treat your communication, whether designed as private and scurrilous, or as public missives of arrogance and superciliousness, as equally official. There are beauties in them which ought not to be lost; and it shall not be my fault if they do not render your part of this correspondence a memorable example, to be shunned by your successors."

Secretary Davis replies to this Sept. 7: "Nor am I at all to be deterred from a full exposure of the groundlessness of your charges, by the threats you make of rendering my part of this correspondence a memorable example to be shunned by my successors." This is the merest bravado in one who himself affords the most memorable example on the records of this department, of a vain controversialist defeated, and a false accuser exposed.

In a letter from Gen. Scott, dated Jan. 31, 1856, we have the following:—"Such continued recklessness of character could only proceed from one whose low ambition is flattered with the title of 'The Favorite.'"

After referring to some rather unpleasant reminiscences called up by Secretary Davis, General Scott says—"For revenge, the slander respecting the trial of 1810 was disseminated by your letter of September, which being refuted in the same month is now re-produced with variation.

"Who shames a scribbler? Break one cobweb through. He spins the aching self-pleasing thread anew; Destroy his fib or sophistry in vain, The creature's at his dirty work again."

In reply to this Secretary, Davis says: "When you gratuitously imputed to me motives injurious and offensive to me, I addressed to you an unofficial note, and fixed on you the brand of falsehood, which you vainly endeavor to wash away with your unfulfilling flood of abusive epithets."

Again, the Secretary says:—"My silence, under the new provocation, has been the result first of pity, and next of forgetfulness. Compassion is always due to an enraged imbecile who lays about him blows which hurt only himself, or who at worst seeks to stifle his opponent by the dint of naughty words."

Business of Montpelier.

We are indebted to Mr. J. W. Hobart, agent of the Vermont Central Railroad at this station, for the following statement of the business of Montpelier for the year 1856:

Total weight of freight forwarded, 19,347,914 lbs.

Total weight of freight received, 19,386,538 "

Total forwarded and received, 38,734,452 "

being 19,367,452-2000 tons for the year, or a fraction over 1600 tons per month.

From the details furnished we make two interesting inferences. The first is, that as the property forwarded consists mainly of agricultural productions, the farmers are deriving an immense benefit from the road; and the second is, that as the business is essentially agricultural, it is bound to a continuous growth, proportioned to the increased production from the soil. These conclusions are based upon the following statement of items of export, or freight forwarded, to wit:

Butter,	915,225 lbs.
Cheese,	108,615 "
Poultry,	108,946 "
Wool,	72,123 "
Starch,	326,332 "
Hops,	37,310 "
Flour,	39,900 bbls.
Oats,	22,900 bushels.
Beans,	685 "
Potatoes,	10,000 "
Bark,	98 car loads.
Lumber,	118 "
Live Stock,	224 "

Vermont Watchman.

A MULE FIFTY-NINE YEARS OLD.—There is a mule in possession of a farmer residing near Ballinglass, Ireland, which has been employed in the transit of ammunition, &c., to Vinegar Hill since 1798. There is a saying at the South that a mule may live longer than any other mule. Some years ago it was reported that one of that color on Col. Middleton's estate, in South Carolina, was rising of eighty years old, and still at work.—Medical World.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.—The Whigs and Fillmore Americans of New Hampshire met in Convention at the Eagle Hotel, in Concord, yesterday, and nominated a State ticket. The meeting was secret, and the ticket has not been made public, but it is understood that Charles B. Haddock of Lebanon was nominated for Governor. The meeting was very small, not over a dozen or fifteen persons being present.

GOVERNMENT ACTION ON CHINA AFFAIRS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"I understand that our government does not approve of the course pursued by our citizens in the interference with the affairs of China. The Secretary of State has been engaged some days in preparing documents with reference to this affair, which will be sent by the next steamer, deprecating it in strong language, and advising them to beware hereafter how they join England or any other power in such a movement."

THE DEAD OF FOUR CITIES.—The number of interments during the year 1856, in the four principal cities in the Eastern States, is quite large, amounting to 43,432, divided as follows: 12,900 in Philadelphia, 21,495 in New York, 5,677 in Baltimore, and 4,170 in Boston. In the four cities 24,767 children under five years of age perished during the year. The particularly fatal disease among children this year has been scarlet fever, which had its 2,673 victims, 925 of whom were in the city of Philadelphia.

There is a genuine Arab, Mohammed Habib, now in Washington, seeking redress and compensation for services rendered this country by his father, Hameet Caramalli, during the war between the United States and Tripoli in 1804. Caramalli was the rightful bashaw of Tripoli, but his brother had usurped the throne. In this crisis Caramalli joined his forces with the Americans, and aided them with large supplies, both of camels and money.

The next U. S. senate will consist of 37 democrats, 20 republicans, and 5 know-nothings.

A report has recently been submitted to the board of Education in New York city, which estimates, on satisfactory grounds, that there are between THIRTY AND FORTY THOUSAND children in that city, between the ages of five and sixteen, who are growing up in ignorance and vagabondism, and fitting themselves to be the future marauders upon society.

The Vermont supreme court have sustained the decision of the Franklin county court giving judgement in favor of Stipphen against the Vermont and Canada Railroad, the conductor of which put Stipphen out of the cars at a place not a usual stopping place, because he did not pay his fare.

TERRIBLE VENGEANCE.—A negro was tried in Assumption Parish, La., a few weeks ago, for participating in a servile insurrection, was found guilty, and sentenced to receive 350 lashes, two months imprisonment in the Parish jail, and to wear irons for two years.

Henry W. Schroeder, a tailor, was murdered in his shop at St. Paul, Minnesota, no doubt for his money, as he had been heard to say he never would deposit his gains again, because the banker with whom he once entrusted \$1700 failed and cheated him out of it.

BROKE THROUGH.—Mr. S. Spooner, of Highgate, lost a horse valued at \$125, while crossing the Lake from Westport to Basin Harbor, last week. In the effort to save him Mr. Spooner's hands were badly frozen.

TREES.—Now is the time to transplant trees that have attained the growth of full shadiness. Trees, twenty-five years old, are moveable with safety, if you cut out a ball of frozen earth with them, say ten feet in diameter and three or four deep. This will embrace all their roots, except the tap, which goes generally straight down, and serves only as a holdfast. Everybody has read of such things, but few have seen the process, and, therefore, few believe. At least, very few seem to be impressed with the practicability of obtaining full-grown shade and fruit trees, which will be, during the first year, as if they grew from the seed upon their own grounds. Seeing is believing; therefore, we would direct attention at this time to a dozen large and most beautiful full-grown ornamental trees now being transplanted to the grounds around Mr. Silver's mansion at the S. W. corner of Broad street and Girard Avenue. They are Norway Firs, Balm of Gilead, Hemlock, Spruce, Scotch Larches, Horse-Chesnuts, &c., varying from thirty to forty feet in height, and having balls of frozen earth, from five to six tons each, embracing all the roots. They looked as if they would never know they were moved.—Philadelphia Ledger.

RESPIRATORY SURFACE OF THE LUNGS.—The number of air cells in the human lungs amount to no less than six hundred millions. According to Dr. Hales, the diameter of each of those may be reckoned at the one hundredth of an inch; while, according to the more recent researches of Prof. Weber, the diameters vary between the seventieth and two hundredth of an inch. Now, estimating the internal surface of a single cell as about equal to that of a hollow globe of internal diameter, then by adopting the measurement of Hales, we find that six hundred million such cells would possess collectively, a surface of no less than one hundred and forty-five square yards; but by basing our calculations on the opinions, remember, which the scientific world receives as facts, we arrive at the still more astounding conclusion, that the human lungs possess upwards of one hundred and sixty-six square yards of respiratory surface, every single point of which is in constant and immediate contact with the atmosphere inspired. It will be useful, then, to imprint on the memory that, whether we breathe pure or putrid air, the air inspired is ever in immediate contact with an extent of vital surface ample enough for the erection of two or three large houses.

LATEST FROM SAN JUAN.—HELP ASCENDING THE RIVER FOR WALKER.—A passenger who arrived yesterday by the Cahawba brings news of the position of matters at San Juan on the 21st ult. He was at Greytown on that day for several hours. As he came away, Mr. Scott, the former Agent of the Nicaragua Transit Company, had a steamer at the mouth of the river, with 300 men on board, all ready to proceed up the river and attempt to take possession. He saw Col. Kinney, and was told by him that he had heard from General Walker six days previous. At that time there was a strong disaffection existing between the allied forces, and every probability of the Costa Ricans going over to Walker.

Judging from the appearance of this number of the Standard, one would think that the people of Orleans were more vitally interested in the location of the State House, than either Burlington or Montpelier.

Correspondence.

The State House.

Mr. Editor:—When your correspondent "Q." was writing that article which appeared in your issue of the 1st inst., in which he alluded to "the deception" that were employed by Burlington folk to get the capital from Montpelier, I hardly think that the reader of that communication would see in juxtaposition with the same paper, a specimen of the "But so it was." "Murder will out," so very often, will depict and expose the deception. The specimen I refer to is a communication in your last paper, bearing date at Irassburgh, and have been written by a citizen of Burlington, in which the writer has no interest in the question (State house question) other than as are common to the people of the county. Now it is true the paper written in Irassburgh, its author inditing it; but it is not true that it was written by a citizen of Burlington, I hardly think that its author has no interest in the question other than such as are common to the people of the county. It was written by Mr. W., a resident of Burlington, and it was written, was temporarily this county on a mission having object the getting up of influence of Burlington on that question. It were worth while to trace the inditing it; but it is not true that it was written by a citizen of Burlington, I hardly think that its author has no interest in the question other than such as are common to the people of the county. It was written by Mr. W., a resident of Burlington, and it was written, was temporarily this county on a mission having object the getting up of influence of Burlington on that question. It were worth while to trace the inditing it; but it is not true that it was written by a citizen of Burlington, I hardly think that its author has no interest in the question other than such as are common to the people of the county. 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